

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

As God's creatures especially as human being, we live not only by ourselves but also in a wide society in this world. In a society there are many humans who exist to take and give something. Consequently, there is an activity namely interaction. Interaction can be expressed in several ways. But one thing which can be a key in a interaction is absolutely communication.

When we talk about communication, we talk about a statement that there is communication there is language. As long as we are doing it, language will follow it wherever it goes. Language here has a function as media. Because of the variety of human's life and culture itself, the variety of language exists accordingly.

The correlation between language and society is learned in sociolinguistics. Wardhaugh (2000 : 12) states that sociolinguistics concerns with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of being a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in communication. From the definition above, it can be inferred that language and society is so closely related.

Sociolinguistics is a term including the aspects of linguistics applied toward the connection between language and society, and the way we use it in different social situations. It ranges from the study of the wide variety of

dialects across a given region down to the analysis between the way men and women speak to one another. Sociolinguistics often shows us the humorous realities of human speech and how a dialect of a given language can often describe the age, sex, and social class of the speaker; it codes the social function of a language.

In using language, people do not always use the standard language which is easy to be understood by other people. They sometimes use language variation which will show their identity.

One of those language variations is register. Register means the language of a group of people with common interest or job or the language used in situation associated with such group. Holmes (1992: 72) argues that register is usually characterized by vocabulary differences, either by the use of particular words or by use of the words in particular sense.

Register is a set of language items associated with discrete occupational or special groups. As Fergusson (1994: 20) stated people participating in recurrent communication situation tend to develop similar vocabularies, similar features of intonation, and characteristic bits of syntax and phonology, which are used in a situation, is called register.

Register is a language variety used in certain community, which has specific meaning distinguished according to use. It is socially typical; it is used in certain situation, occupation or certain groups and usually has certain purposes. The writer considers the register here as vocabulary.

They use register in their communication process which is clearly understood by a particular people. That is why, to make the communication fluent, people also need to know and understand register of particular field which they frequently use in their communication. The register of law, for example is different from the register of medicine, which in turn is different from the language of engineering – and so on. Registers are usually characterized solely by vocabulary differences, either by the use of particular words, or by the use of words in a particular sense.

People use many kinds of language varieties that describe the changes in situational factors, such as address, setting and topics in a society. Each occupational group or social group has the difference of specific vocabularies associated. Therefore, each group has a different register, for example in a student organization namely Student Regiment.

Student Regiment is one of student organizations in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. It is a place to develop students' personality to widen the horizon and improve their participation in defending the country. This regiment is organized and established at provincial level, and as a Student Regiment Corps in universities.

In daily life, there are so many concrete examples of register. One of them is that we used to listening to the codriver that says the word “Poin” (Point) to express the passenger who wants to move up to the bus, as we know, in real meaning “Poin” (Point) is similar to a score of a match. So, they use

some of words to make their communication easier. It is very interesting because people use a certain similar words with different real meaning.

While, in Student Regiment's daily activities, they also use the specific lexicons. The following is the example of a piece of a dialogue which shows the use of register in Student Regiment in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta:

- A : *Ikut aku yuk!*
 'Come with me!'
 B : *Kemana?*
 'Where are you going?'
 A : *Merumput*
 "Merumput"
 B : *Baik, sebentar*
 'Alright, one moment'

Register found in this piece of the dialogue is lexicon merumput. The word merumput has meaning 'having meal', where as the real meaning of merumput is the activity of shepherds which looking for a grass for their livestock.

Another example can also be seen in the piece of dialogue below:

- A : *Hey, kamu sedang apa?*
 'Hi, What are you doing?'
 B : *Kamu tahu sendiri, ini jam 9*
 'You know, it is 9 p.m.'
 A : *Trus?*
 'So what?'
 B : *Waktunya tiarap*
 'It is time to "tiarap"

The word tiarap is an example of Student Regiment utterance. It does not mean as laying down position to hide from the enemies in such kind of a war, but it means 'go to bed'.

From those examples we realize that although there are many people who frequently listening to the utterance but actually they do not know what the exact meaning and the function of it. For that reasons, the writer is interested in doing this research closely related to register used by Student Regiment entitled: "A SOCIOLINGUISTICS ANALYSIS ON REGISTER USED BY STUDENT REGIMENT IN MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA" and hopes it can help the readers to find out the solution of their problem in understanding the register.

B. Previous Studies

Many researchers have conducted the study of registers. The followings are some of them. The first belongs to Misbakhul Munir's research entitled, *A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Sexual Register In Jakarta: Undercover 2 By Moamar Emka* (2008). He focused on how to identify the kind of sexual register used on the book of Moammar Emka "Jakarta: Undercover 2", (2) to identify the stage of meaning of sexual register, and (3) to identify the use of sexual English register.

In similar vein, Yetty Faridatul Ulfah's investigated Register In English Movie Advertisements of www.21-Cineplex.Com (A Sociolinguistics Study) (2009). In the research, she focused on how to characterize linguistics

factors, such as diction, language variety and figures of speech; second, to characterize non-linguistic factors (types of movies); and the last, how both language variety and figure of speech characterize the register of English movie advertisement.

In little different mode, Agus (2010) conducted his research on registers *Streetball Game (A Case Study of Register in Solo Streetball)*. In his analysis, he found that 1) the linguistic forms of the register are divided into two, they are: words and compound words. The word consists of two categories; noun, and verb. The compound word consists of two categories; noun, and adjective. 2) the meaning of sports registers used in streetball games are divided into three categories, they are; a) based on the fields: when the player feels happy, when a player is disappointed, when the player is angry, when the MC gives information. b) based on the mode the register is used in oral language. c) based on the tenor, the register is used among the player, and the MC of the game. The first thing that differentiates this research from the previous researches is the data.

Considering the above researchers, it is clear that the registers used in caving the forms, meanings, and function in Student Regiment have not been yet conducted. Besides, the researcher in this research analyzes the form and the meaning of caving register compare to the real meaning based on its situation. It is clear that the object is different. This topic is interesting to study and useful to enrich the previous research about register. Therefore, there is no need to argue about the originality of this research paper.

C. Problem Statement

1. What are the forms of register used by Student Regiment in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta?
2. What are the meanings of register used by Student Regiment in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta?
3. What are the functions of register used by Student Regiment in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statement mentioned above, the writer has the following objectives:

1. To identify the forms of register used by Student Regiment in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.
2. To describe the meanings of register used by Student Regiment in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.
3. To elaborate the functions of register used by Student Regiment in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

E. Problem Limitation

This research is done in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. This is chosen because of some reasons such as; the first, the writer and the organization named Student Regiment has close relation, the second is Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta is a place where she spends a lot of

her time. The observation here is done by asking some members of Student Regiment, listening to their conversation, and taking notes.

F. Benefit of the Study

The writer hopes that her research has some benefits to the readers in general. The benefit is divided into two categories, those are:

1. Theoretical Benefit

- a. Giving a clear description about the meaning of each register used.
- b. Giving some contributions to enlargement of vocabularies to the practical.
- c. Supporting the development of the subject dealing with the language acquisitions.

2. Practical Benefit

a. Teacher and Student

The result of this research can be used both for teacher and student in teaching learning process. For the teacher, the result of this research can be used as additional material in language teaching, especially in register. While for the student, it also can be used to increase their knowledge about register.

b. Reader

The result of this research hopefully enables the readers to know the registers used by Student Regiment and can give a clear explanation

about the registers. So that, the readers can use the registers appropriately.

c. Future Researchers

The result of this research hopefully can be used as the reference for future researchers who will conduct the same object with different perspectives.

G. Research Paper Organization

Research paper organization is given in order that the readers could easily understand about the content. The organization for her research paper will be as follows:

Chapter I is an introduction that consists of the background of the study, objectives of the study, benefit of the study, limitation of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory; it covers the forms of word, the notion of register and approach to analyze real meaning and its function.

Chapter III is research method. It consists of the type of the research, the data source and the technique of the data analysis.

Chapter IV is data analysis and discussion. It covers the linguistic forms of the register, the meanings of the register, and the functions of the register.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.